

# The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS CONDENSED.

### Telegraphic Summary.

#### EASTERN.

The Wright Braid Manufacturing Company's works, at Lawrence, Mass., was burned, entailing a loss of \$150,000.

Sullivan, with soft gloves, knocked the Maori giant over the ropes in three rounds at Madison Square Garden, New York city. About 15,000 people and 100 policemen saw him do it.

Wright, Wooster & Co., a prominent wool firm of Boston, assigned. The liabilities are said to be heavy.

W. C. & R. M. Silsby, tanners, at Troy, N. H., and E. H. McClure, tanner and currier, at Peabody, Mass., have failed.

William B. Fowler, Treasurer of the Auburndale (Mass.) Watch Company, is insolvent.

The New England Telegraph Company has been incorporated at Boston, to run wires from that city to Bangor.

Fifteen thousand people attended the opening of the saloon owned by Sullivan, the puglist, in Boston. A special detail of police, including some mounted officers, were kept busy in maintaining order and keeping the street open for travel.

Nathaniel Smith Richardson, D. D., editor of the New York Church Guardian, and author of many religious works, was found dead in bed at his residence in Bridgeport, Ct.

The debt of the State of Vermont is \$175,000, of which \$135,000 is bonded. The State received \$588,000 last year, and expended \$532,670.

The Union Company, which purchased the homestead of Mrs. Fanny Sprague, mother of the ex-Governor of Rhode Island, has agreed to lease it to her during her life at \$1 per month.

Five suits brought against the Western Union Telegraph Company in Philadelphia by C. H. Fuller, agent of the Chicago Meat Company, have been decided in the telegraph company's favor. Damages were claimed for delayed dispatches.

The entire body of the Salvation army was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., for parading through the streets singing, in violation of the ordinance.

William H. Ostrander was hanged at Utica, N. Y., for killing his brother. He used profanity and obscenity on the gallows. He said he did not have a fair trial, and finished a rambling talk by remarking: "Life is no good to me."

#### WESTERN.

President Arthur remained at Fort Washacke one day, and held a council with the head men of the Arapahoe and Shoshone tribes of Indians. Propositions were made to the Indians looking to a complete change in their method of life, and a transfer of their control from the Interior to the War Department. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who witnessed the most notable council, telegraphs as follows: "Next to the President sat the great Chief of the Snakes, Washacke, and near by Black Coal, of the Arapahoes. The Secretary of War reclined on a cushion from an ambulance, a silent but interested spectator. Gen. Sheridan fitted about as one thoroughly accustomed to such scenes long before the time of convening the dusky horde peered curiously at the powerful visitor, the squaws making many gestures of approbation of his stalwart form. When all was ready Chief Washacke lit the peace-pipe and handed it to the President. The latter drew a short whiff and passed the pipe over to Chief Black Coal. After the leaders had smoked to each other's eternal welfare Washacke spoke. He assured the Great Father of his perpetual friendship, of his long-buried hatchet, and the industry of his tribe. He extended to his pale-face visitors the hospitality of the reservation, with its abundance of fish and game. The startling Indian policy of Gen. Sheridan was then presented to the tribe. He proposed to do away with all reservations as such, and Indian agencies and agents. In the place of the lands taken the Government would issue bonds bearing interest the same as any other Government bonds. These bonds would be issued in payment for all property lost, and the interest paid semi-annually. Under this act the Indians would be obliged to take up homesteads and live on the interest of the bonds, and the product of the farms thus secured. The interest of the bonds would be payable at certain convenient times by United States officials, in the same way as the army is paid. This would effectually release the Indians from the control of the Interior Department and place them absolutely at the mercy of the Department of War. There would be no agencies, but the citizens would be protected by existing lines of forts. Gen. Sheridan claimed that nearly all the Indian troubles of the last few years have arisen through the corruption of Indian agents. Under his method the Indians would be held responsible as citizens, and would be liable to both civil and military law in the district in which they reside. He claimed that the Government would be benefited by the issuance of bonds, and the Indians would secure all that is due them under the present system. In fact, the latter would receive more than they do now, as so much is absorbed in passing through different hands.

An open switch near Massillon, Ohio, wrecked a Cleveland and Lorain train, the engineer and fireman being killed and others injured. Unknown persons had opened the switch for the purpose of derailing the train.

Running-Bird, a Cherokee Indian, was hanged at Tuleah, I. T., by the authorities of his nation for the murder of a fellow-brave.

There was a great flurry in Indianapolis financial circles last week, caused by the embarrassment of the First National Bank and the Indiana Banking Company, both of which closed their doors. The former bank reopened within a few hours, a powerful syndicate coming to its aid. The stockholders decided to increase the

capital stock by \$400,000, the present owners of stock to double their amounts or sell out at 50 cents on the dollar, and the former plan obtaining with the majority. On this basis the institution was reorganized, with W. H. English as President. This arrangement resulted in a return of confidence in business circles, and merchants made their daily deposits.

#### SOUTHERN.

Mrs. Conrad, the wife of a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, killed her husband while out of her mind. Mr. Conrad was the son of Millard Fillmore's Secretary of War.

Prince Charlie, the noted English thoroughbred, which has won 300 races, has been purchased by D. Swigert, the Lexington (Ky.) turf man.

Somebody at Chattanooga has met the midsummer demand for a cave by discovering a half-mile hole under Lookout mountain, with waterfalls 150 feet in height.

A reunion of Texas pioneers, Confederates, and Mexican war veterans was held at McKinney, Texas. Eight thousand persons were present. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Ireland and Hubbard and Congressman Throckmorton.

The schooner A. G. Irwin has been seized at Richmond for violation of the neutrality laws. She has on board two cannon, boxes of ammunition, and large numbers of carbines and pistols. One of the crew state that for two days at sea she lay to and signaled another vessel, which failed to appear.

The cotton-factory of E. L. & A. Gerst, the tobacco warehouse of S. H. Holland & Co., the tobacco-factory of H. A. Hickey & Oyer, the tobacco-factory of W. F. Low, and several outhouses were burned at Danville, Va. Loss estimated at \$150,000; insurance, \$116,000.

Three blocks of tenements and residences were burned at Meridian, Miss. The loss is \$50,000.

Crops in Virginia are suffering from drought, and in some sections corn is burned up. The yield will be far below that of last year.

The schooner Sarah Lavinia was run down off Point Lookout, Md., by the steamer William Lawrence, and the Captain, his wife, two children and the cook were drowned.

A Jackson (Miss.) telegram reports that "at Slay's railroad camp, Amite county, three negroes who supplied the contractors with hands and then caused to desert, were caught and hanged to trees."

#### WASHINGTON.

The last call for bonds brought in only \$100,000 out of \$30,000,000 embraced. Interest is payable to Oct. 1. Next in order come the 5 per cents, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, says a Washington dispatch, has been quietly investigating the subject of the adulteration of beer, and the result of these inquiries has developed such surprising facts that the officials consider it a public duty to do all in their power to prevent such practices. A circular has been issued to all brewers of the country, requiring them to send to Washington a statement of all articles used in the manufacture of their beer.

Continued complaints reach the Treasury Department, says a Washington telegram, in regard to the increase of mutilated coin. It is stated by mint officials that an appropriation of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum would keep our coinage in excellent condition. This is the method adopted in the countries of Europe.

Commissioner Marble, of the Patent Office, was requested to tender his resignation, which was promptly accepted.

The decrease in the receipts from the internal tax on tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was \$5,287,730, as compared with the receipts for the previous fiscal year.

According to the August returns to the National Department of Agriculture, the average condition of spring wheat is 97, the same as in 1882, but higher than any previous August since 1877. There has been an improvement in the appearance of the corn-fields during the month of July. In Illinois it is measured by a single point. In the main there has been a retrograde movement on account of drought. The condition is now 80 per cent. of a perfect crop. The yield will probably be about twenty-five bushels per acre, or 1,500,000 bushels. The condition is six points higher than last year, but lower than from 1870 to 1883. The crop is delayed by cool nights. The condition of oats is represented by 100. In the North the high condition is almost universal. Barley averages 95, higher than any year since 1874. Potatoes will have a full yield. The condition is now 101. The prospects are best in the Central States. The average condition of tobacco is 88, Pennsylvania leading with 96, and Wisconsin 10. The cotton returns are less favorable than in July. The condition is lower in every State except Virginia and Tennessee. The general average has fallen to 84. Florida leads with an average of 93. The cotton-pickers are numerous in the Gulf-States. Tons of arsenic have been applied to avert the destruction feared from the worms.

#### POLITICAL.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League, in session at New York, discussed, among other subjects, the "land-grabbing in the Southern and Western States and Territories by English aristocrats and English corporations."

Proctor Knott has been elected Governor of Kentucky, his majority being estimated 45,000. The Legislature will stand: Democrats, 110; Republicans, 21.

A dispatch from Salt Lake, Utah, says: The general election in this Territory, being the first under the Edmunds law, was one of the quietest ever had in the Territory. The Mormons and Gentiles had tickets for members of the Legislature Territorial county, and precinct officers, but there had been no campaigning or canvassing on the stump or in the press. The Gentiles accepted, as a foregone conclusion, that their defeat would be overwhelming, and the Mormons realized that victory was certain. The Gentiles practically abstained from voting. Their ticket was not seen at many precincts until late in the day. The returns all show unexpectedly large Mormon majorities. It is probable the Gentiles carried Summit county. All other counties have

certainly gone for the Mormons. This city gives about four Mormon votes to one Gentile. No polygamist voted, and no polygamist ran for office, though the many-voted ruled in the nominating conventions and made up the Mormon ticket.

W. W. McNair declines the nomination of the Democracy to be Governor of Minnesota.

In an election row at Bryantville, Ky., caused by a white man selling his vote to both parties, two negroes were killed, two mortally wounded, and two white men seriously injured.

At the State Convention of the National party of New Jersey, held at Asbury Park, a platform was presented for adoption. The document expressed opposition to all monopolies, favored control by the Government of the railways and telegraph lines, equal taxation, universal suffrage, and submitting to the popular vote an amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A warm discussion followed over the clause favoring woman suffrage. Mrs. Marie Howland, a delegate, arose to speak, but began crying and sat down. The platform was finally adopted as read, with the exception of a temperance plank. A resolution expressing sympathy with the striking telegraph operators was passed. Benjamin Uner, of Union county, was nominated for Governor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The clearing-house exchanges throughout the country last week—\$706,508,223—were \$28,906,485 less than the previous week, showing quite a reduction in general business. New York alone reports a reduction, as compared with the corresponding week last year, of 43.3 per cent., when its exchanges exceeded the sum total of the country last week by \$130,000,000. The financial upheavals have had a depressing effect on trade.

Megia, a famous bull-fighter of the City of Mexico, was fatally injured the other day. A maddened animal tossed him high in the air and caught him on its horns as he descended.

One of Hanlan's chief backers for the contest on Chautauque lake in 1878, which ended by the mysterious sawing of Courtney's boat, has given a St. Louis paper a version of the affair which makes Hanlan the party chiefly to be blamed.

The Western Nail Association met at Pittsburgh and ordered the resumption of manufacture throughout the country for four weeks.

In a battle at Jeremie, Hayti, the revolutionists defeated the Government forces, capturing seven Generals, and put them to death.

Bradstreet's Journal (New York) furnishes the following: There were 168 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending the 11th inst., thirteen more than the preceding week, seventy-three more than the same week in 1882, and sixty-two more than the same week in 1881.

#### FOREIGN.

Poole, who was "doomed to death" by the Irish Invidious, has been indicted at Dublin for the murder of a victim of the society which lost confidence in him.

A dispatch from Sydney, New South Wales, says: The steamship Pathan, with Kavanagh, Joseph Hanlon, and other passengers in the Phoenix Park murder cases, refused permission to land at Melbourne, have arrived here. The informers, by order of the Home Government, have been transferred to the Ironclad, Nelson.

The authorities of Pesth, Hungary, have placed a cordon of troops around the square where Jewish houses were plundered by a mob. Moritz Scharf, the lad who swore that he saw a Christian girl murdered for her blood, has confessed that his testimony was false.

A cable dispatch from Constantinople announces the discovery of Noah's ark. "It appears," says the dispatch, "that some Turkish Commissioners appointed to investigate the question of avalanches on Mount Ararat suddenly came upon a gigantic structure of very dark wood protruding from a glacier. They made inquiries of the inhabitants. They had seen it for six years, but had been afraid to approach it because a spirit of fierce aspect had been seen looking out of the upper window. The Turkish Commissioners, however, are bold men, not deterred by such trifles, and they determined to reach it. Situated as it was, among the fastnesses of one of the glens of Mount Ararat, it was a work of enormous difficulty, and it was only after incredible hardships that they succeeded. The ark, one will be glad to hear, was in a good state of preservation, although the angles—observe, not the bow or stern—had been a good deal broken in its descent. They recognized it at once. There was an Englishman among them who had presumed to read his Bible, and he saw it was made of the ancient gopher wood of Scripture, which, as everybody knows, grows only on the plains of the Euphrates. Effecting an entrance into the structure, which was painted brown, they found that the admiralty requirements for the conveyance of horses had been carried out, and the interior was divided into partitions fifteen feet high. Into three of these only could they get, the others being full of ice, and how far the ark extended into the glacier they could not tell. If, however, on being uncovered it turns out to be 300 cubits long it will go hard with disbelievers in the Book of Genesis."

Prof. William Dindorf, German critic and philologist, is dead. He was nearly 80 years old.

Spanish insurrections have already cost certain speculators on the Paris Bourse about \$1,000,000.

A cable dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The populace of Ekaterinobsk are determined to drive the Jews out of the place. Not punished sufficiently for the riots last week, during which some seventy men were killed and over 100 wounded, a fresh mob gathered last night and started for the Jewish quarters. They were met by a company of Cossaks and ordered back. Refusing to obey, and making threatening demonstrations, a charge was made. A fierce onslaught ensued. When the mob was finally beaten, over 100 corpses lay on the ground."

A Cairo dispatch reports the cholera

subsidizing in that city—only, however, for the want of material—and increasing at Alexandria and other parts of Egypt.

Owing to a report that English doctors were poisoning the natives, an Alexandria mob attempted violence, and shouted, "Death to the Christians." The riot was soon quelled.

At a meeting of the people in favor of the deportation of the Irish poor in London, "resolutions were provided" for the sending of 300,000 persons to Canada and other British colonies.

#### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Atlanta has suffered a loss of \$1,000,000 by the burning of the Kimball House. The flames appeared in a rear building about daylight, giving time to arouse the guests, all of whom were safely removed. H. I. Kimball spent \$300,000 on the house, and Robert Toombs was one of its latest owners.

The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria is being negotiated by the German, Turkish, and Austrian Governments.

English physicians who have had experience in India say the cholera in Egypt is different in character from the Asiatic type.

Senor Zorilla, ten years ago a great Ministerial leader in Spain, is now the head and front of an insurrection which is hurrying his country into civil war.

The New South Wales Government has consented to the landing of the Irish reformers, and undertakes to protect them.

Cetewayo, the Zulu King, reported killed in battle, is a very live man.

Twelve men lost their lives by an accident in the Northern Pacific tunnel at Bozeman, Mont.

Three boys and a dog were killed by a thunderbolt near Lincoln, Neb.

L. C. Watkins, charged with cattle-stealing, was taken from the Sheriff at Cannon City, Col., and shot to death by an armed mob of cowboys.

Crop reports from Minnesota and Dakota indicate that the grain yield will be greater than it has ever been before. In Southern Minnesota a splendid harvest is promised. The Wisconsin farmers are quite well satisfied with the prospects. The grain and corn crops of Nebraska are excellent. The reports from Michigan, Kansas and Arkansas, are also quite satisfactory.

Adjutant General Drum has sent a circular to the Adjutant Generals of the States, inquiring if the militia could be mobilized within forty-eight hours, and will make a special report to Congress on the subject.

The battle-flag of the Third Iowa volunteers, which was captured before Atlanta by Gen. Pat Cleburne, has been sent by a Georgia lady to Adj. Gen. Alexander at Des Moines.

Cortina, the Mexican rebel, is out near Queretaro at the head of 300 revolutionists. It is believed that a general rising will take place in the northern provinces of our Southern neighbor during the winter. Complaints are made of the arbitrary course of national administration in interfering with the local authorities.

C. E. Heath, of Chicopee, Mass., rode a tricycle eight miles down Mount Washington in fifty-five minutes.

A horrible accident, due to the carelessness of the victims, occurred near Pittsburgh, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Three men stepped out of the way of a freight train into the very front of an express train, and were instantly ground to death.

The cotton crop in various districts of the South is suffering from want of rain and the attacks of the cotton-worm.

In Miller county, Ga., Joseph Fulford, with the aid of a negro, beat his wife to death and sunk the body in the creek. A mob forced a confession from the colored accomplice and then hanged both to a tree near the jail at Colquitt.

The American Minister in Mexico has cut off all intercourse with the German representative, because of the neglect of the latter to hoist his flag on the Fourth of July until a note was sent to remind him of his duty.

A stage was stopped near Riverside, Arizona, by robbers, who killed the express messenger and secured \$3,300 in coin. Another stage was plundered near Prescott, but the amount taken is not known.

#### THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
REVENUE	5.00 @ 6.83
HOGS	4.50 @ 6.40
FLOUR—Superfine	3.65 @ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.08 @ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.12 @ 1.13
CORN—No. 2	.92 @ .93
OATS—No. 2	.41 @ .41 1/2
PORE—Mess	.13 1/2 @ .15 1/2
LARD	.8 1/2 @ .8 3/4
CHICAGO.	
REVENUE—Good to Fancy Steers	5.00 @ 6.25
Common to Fair	4.00 @ 5.15
Medium to Fair	3.10 @ 4.25
HOGS	4.10 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5.50 @ 6.00
Good to Choice Summer	5.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.02 @ 1.03
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1.01 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.90 @ .91
OATS—No. 2	.35 @ .36
RYE—No. 2	.60 @ .61
BARLEY—No. 2	.60 @ .61
BUTTER—Creamery	.19 @ .20
EGGS—Fresh	.17 @ .17 1/2
PORE—Mess	.12 1/2 @ .13 1/2
LARD	.8 1/2 @ .8 3/4
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2	1.01 @ 1.02 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.81 @ .82
OATS—No. 2	.35 @ .36
RYE—No. 2	.60 @ .61
BARLEY—No. 2	.60 @ .61
LARD	.81 @ .82
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.06 @ 1.06 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.46 @ .47
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26
RYE—No. 2	.55 @ .56
PORE—Mess	.12 1/2 @ .13 1/2
LARD	.8 1/2 @ .8 3/4
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.07 @ 1.08
CORN—No. 2	.80 @ .81
OATS—No. 2	.28 @ .29
RYE—No. 2	.59 @ .60
PORE—Mess	.12 1/2 @ .13 1/2
LARD	.8 @ .8 1/2
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.11 @ 1.12
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .86
OATS—No. 2	.29 @ .30
RYE—No. 2	.60 @ .61
BARLEY—No. 2	.60 @ .61
LARD	.8 @ .8 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.05 @ 1.05 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.80 @ .81
OATS—Mixed	.47 @ .48
EAST LEBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best	5.65 @ 5.85
Common	4.15 @ 5.50
HOGS	5.50 @ 6.10
SHEEP	3.50 @ 5.50

#### THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Facts Showing How Rapidly the Newer States and Territories Are Being Populated.

Dakota Takes the Lead in the Amount of Land Taken by Actual Settlers.

A Good Showing Also Made by the Southern States, So Long Neglected.

(Washington Telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

An official statement, furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shows something of the marvelous rapidity with which the newer States and Territories are becoming populated, and the enormous drafts which are being made upon the public domain in order to satisfy the requirements of actual settlers. It also indicates that the public lands remaining in the Southern States, which had been so long neglected, are rapidly coming under settlement. The statement includes the more important transfers of public lands in the following States and Territories: Dakota, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ore. on, Washington and Wisconsin. As compared with the year ended June 30, 1882, the statement shows an increase of 33,117 in the number of entries (cash sales, original homestead entries and timber-culture entries) and 3,500,845 in the number of acres entered. The amount received from cash sales increased from \$3,315,834 in 1882 to \$7,554,449 in 1883, or more than 128 per cent. In 1882 the number of pre-emption and other filings and of applications to purchase mineral, timber and stone lands in the same States and Territories was 29,083, and the amount of fees received, \$14,586; in 1883 the number was 40,000, and the amount of fees received, \$21,843. The amount of fees and commissions paid on account of original homestead entries in 1882 was \$456,661; in 1883 it was \$522,430.

Dakota, of course, takes the lead, both in the amount of land taken by actual settlers and in the amount sold for cash. In that State the number of homestead entries increased from 14,154, covering 3,238,838 acres, to 23,441, covering 5,307,327 acres. The number of timber-culture entries ran up from 3,328, covering 1,443,532 acres, to 11,560, covering 1,735,303 acres, and the cash sales increased from 673,888 acres at \$977,242 to 1,518,061 acres at \$3,109,387. Probably the history of no State or Territory can furnish a parallel to these figures.

In Florida the cash sales increased from 128,872 acres at \$188,067 to 221,833 acres at \$41,554, and the number of original homestead entries from 191,023 acres to 212,895 acres. The public lands of Kansas have been pretty closely culled, and although the cash sales increased from 90,922 acres at \$118,586 to 159,144 acres at \$193,829, the homestead entries fell off from 57,749 acres to 58,781 acres, and the timber-culture entries decreased from 270,053 acres to 237,890 acres. In Louisiana the cash sales decreased from 397,400 acres at \$62,000 to 353,245 acres at \$48,816, but the homestead entries ran from 822, covering 117,700 acres, to 933, covering 139,600 acres, and the timber-culture entries increased from 1,001 acres to 7,754 acres.

In Minnesota there was a decided increase in cash sales from 31,465 acres at \$482,369 to 79,045 acres at \$1,321,970, but there was a falling off in original homestead entries from 58,343 acres to 43,124 acres, and the timber-culture entries ran from 140,741 acres to 122,750 acres. The homestead settlers of this State are rapidly acquiring patents for their farms after five years of settlement, as also is the case in Kansas. In Minnesota a they received patents to 38,238 acres this year against 345,783 last year. In Kansas the amount in 1883 was 70,081 acres, against 499,000 in 1882.

There were no entries in Mississippi under the Timber Culture act, but the cash sales increased from 219,555 acres at \$274,230 to 349,562 acres at \$440,102, and the original homestead entries from 138,488 acres to 167,000 acres. Nebraska still has a large area of fertile public lands which are open to settlement. In that State the number of original homestead entries in 1883 was 3,232, covering 471,630 acres. In 1882 there were 4,738 entries, covering 716,508 acres. The cash sales increased from 12,575 acres at \$143,753 to 190,625 acres at \$511,677, and the number of timber-culture entries ran up from 204, covering 38,530 acres, to 3,316, covering 48,804 acres.

In Oregon the cash sales increased from 32,319 acres at \$5,500 to 59,000 acres at \$123,500; but the homestead entries fell off from 133,731 acres to 111,470 acres, and the timber-culture entries from 88,038 acres to 35,433 acres.

In Washington Territory, however, there was a remarkable increase, not only in cash sales, but in homestead and timber-culture entries. The cash sales increased from 71,244 acres at \$102,445 to 251,066 acres at \$371,446; the original homestead entries from 321,132 acres to 396,778 acres, and the timber-culture entries from 57,824 acres to 141,412 acres.

In Wisconsin, while the cash sales fell off from 305,565 acres at \$58,538 to 312,674 acres at \$53,165, the original homestead entries increased from 574, covering 98,478 acres to 192, covering 111,707 acres. While the foregoing figures do not cover all the States and Territories in which the public lands are still open to settlement, they are believed to show fairly the enormous growth in population of the new States and Territories generally, for they include the Territories in which about three-fourths of the public land sales and entries were made last year.

In the South the entries in Alabama and Arkansas will probably show as great an increase relatively as in those Southern States for which the official figures are given. It is known, too, that during the past year there has been a large increase of immigration to New Mexico, Utah, Montana and other Territories, and consequently a very large increase in the amount of public land which has come into the possession of actual settlers.

#### PERSONAL.

BESSIE GREEN, of Mississippi, though nearly 80 years old, is hale and hearty.

Mrs. HARRIET BECHTER STOWE wears clothes of the fashion of twenty-five years ago.

ANNE LOUISE CARY is not a woman-suffragist. She writes: "I do not ask for a ballot, though very life were at stake."

MILIE DE LA RAMER, better known as "Gilda," is strictly secluded by her friends. A cloud has obscured her mind.

DR. TANNER, "the starver," is living near Chautauque, N. Y. His imitator, Grisoom, seems to have retired to private life.

The Duke of Sutherland and Sir Thomas Brassey hold United States bonds as an investment to the amount of \$5,000,000 each.

JANE GRAY SWEENEY still retains the youthful roses of health in her face, but they have gone from her cheeks into her nose.

The Prince of Wales has a hard summer's job in coloring a huge meerschaum pipe presented to him by the Crown Prince of Sweden.

LORD SALISBURY goes twice a week to personally superintend several important farms near London which dissipated tenants left on his hands.

LEUT. GEN. PHIL. H. S